REMARKS

In view of the amendments proposed above, Applicants respectfully request consideration of the following remarks.

Anticipation Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Brothers v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Anticipation Rejection Based on United States Patent 5,745,113 to Jordan et al.

Claims 14, 16-25, 30-35, 38, and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent5,745,113 to Jordan et al. (hereinafter "Jordan"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection as set forth below.

Claim 14, as amended herein, recites:

- 14. A system for creating web documents, comprising:
 - an output display device, the output display device displaying:
 - a first list of objects, the first list of objects including a *predefined HTML* object;
 - a second list of objects, the second list of objects including a user defined HTML object;
 - a view window for displaying a *web page* comprising one object from one of the first and second lists of objects; and
 - an input device, the input device selecting the one object from one of the first and second lists of objects for display in the page.

Each of independent claims 20 and 31, as amended, recites some limitations similar to those recited in independent claim 14.

Jordan discloses a system for recording and displaying information about work practices. Column 1, Lines 44-46. The system includes a map editor, and this map editor includes a number of predefined objects (e.g., representing objects found in a typical office setting) which appear in palettes. Column 6, Lines 40-43. An object may be selected and added to a map in a drawing pane. Column 6, Lines 30-33. The map editor is illustrated in FIG. 2, which shows an object palette 30 including a single list of predefined objects, and only a limited number of objects may be selected by the user to appear in the map editor. Column 6, Lines 43-45. Using an object editor, a user can create user defined objects by selecting an object and editing how that object is displayed in a map. Column 7, Lines 19-26.

The Jordan patent does not, however, disclose a system for creating web documents including HTML objects, as recited in each of independent claims 14, 20, and 31. Further, Jordan fails to disclose a system for creating web documents that organizes and displays objects in separate lists. Each of claims 14, 20, and 31 of the present application is directed to a system for creating web documents having at least a first list of objects and a second list of object, wherein the first list includes a predefined HTML object and the second list includes a user defined HTML object. The ability to organize objects – for example, according to whether they are predefined or user defined HTML objects – and display them in separate lists is an important feature of the presently claimed invention. As stated in the as-filed specification (at page 24, lines 11-24):

It is possible to drag and drop an HTML object from widgets panel 502 to user panel 501. The user may first choose to modify a predefined HTML object from widgets panel 502, rename it, and store it in user panel 501. The predefined HTML object is modified by the user first dragging the HTML object to an object editor window, as described in more detail below. This allows a user to reuse a predefined HTML object, such as a header, by modifying a property or handler associated with the predefined HTML object, and creating a new user-defined HTML object that is identical to the predefined HTML object with the exception of the modified property or handler. This ability is fundamental to the concept of software reuseability in object oriented programming. The ability to click and drag on a predefined object for the purpose of reusing the object to create custom objects provides for efficient construction of Web documents.

These concepts of reuseability of HTML objects and efficient web page construction are facilitated by the above-noted feature recited in independent claims 14, 20, and 31 – i.e., the ability to display to a user separate lists of HTML objects – and these features are not disclosed by Jordan. Rather, Jordan discloses a system that displays a single list to a user, wherein this list displays only a limited number of objects and does not distinguish between different categories of objects (e.g., between predefined objects and user defined objects). Also, by displaying objects in a single list, it would seem that Jordan teaches away from the presently claimed invention. *See* M.P.E.P. §2145(X)(D) (stating that a prior art reference that teaches away from the claimed invention is a significant factor to be considered in determining obviousness); M.P.E.P. §2141.02 (stating that a prior art reference must be considered in its entirety including

portions that would lead away from the claimed invention); and M.P.E.P. §2143.01 (stating that a proposed modification to a prior art reference cannot change the principle of operation of the prior art reference).

Therefore, as Jordan fails to disclose at least the above-noted limitations of independent claims 14, 20, and 31, respectively, each of these claims is novel in view of Jordan. Also, claims 16-19, 38, and 39 are allowable as depending from novel, independent claim 14, claims 21-25, 28, and 30 are allowable as depending from novel, independent claim 20, and claims 32-35 are allowable as depending from novel, independent claim 31.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that claims 14, 16-25, 28, 30-35, 38, and 39 are in condition for allowance and respectfully request allowance of such claims.

Please charge any shortages and credit any overages to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

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